MA 33G(84)-1

CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

Magnesium Mill Products

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U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1984
MA33G(84)-1
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Total net shipments of magnesium mill products totaled 37.1 million pounds for 1984, an increase of 19 percent from the 1983 total of 31.3 million pounds. Value of shipments increased by 21 percent to $97.8 million dollars compared to $80.8 million dollars in 1983.

The statistics in this publication are based on a survey of all known manufacturers of magnesium mill products and represent total U.S. shipments of these products. A complete description of the survey methodology and related information appears on page 3.

Table 1. SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF MAGNESIUM MILL PRODUCTS: 1979 TO 1984

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Gross shipments (quantity)	Receipts (quantity)	Net shipments (quantity)	Value of shipments[1]
1984	(D)	(D)	37,089	97,778
1983	(D)	(D)	r31,310	r80,822
1982	(D)	(D)	r35,467	77,705
1981	(D)	(D)	32,625	72,032
1980	(D)	(D)	34,981	61,735
1979	(D)	(D)	44,465	(NA)

Note: Net shipments are derived by subtracting total receipts at producing mills from shipments reported by such mills.

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. In some cases, figures which are otherwise publishable are withheld to avoid indirect disclosure by subtraction from related figures. (NA) Not available. rRevised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures.

[1]Prior to 1980, value of shipments were not collected.

Address inquiries concerning these figures to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233, or call Nathaniel A. Shelton, (301) 763-5547.
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Table 2. NET SHIPMENTS, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF MAGNESIUM MILL PRODUCTS: 1980 TO 1984

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Manufacturers' net shipments[1] [2]		Exports of domestic merchandise[1] [4]		Estimated producers' value[5]	Percent exports to manufacturers' net shipments		Imports for consumption[1] [6]		Apparent consumption[9]		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
	Quantity	Value f.o.b. plant[3]	Quantity	Value at port		Quantity	Value	Quantity[7]	Value[8]	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1984	37,089	97,778	4,415	12,495	12,158	12	12	911	1,417	33,585	87,037	3	2
1983	31,310	80,822	4,120	11,046	10,748	13	13	366	661	27,556	70,735	1	1
1982	35,467	77,705	4,365	11,942	11,621	12	15	7	73	31,109	66,157	(Z)	(Z)
1981	32,625	72,032	3,367	9,048	8,805	10	12	63	130	29,321	63,357	(Z)	(Z)
1980	34,981	61,735	13,853	23,033	21,946	40	36	95	132	21,223	39,921	(Z)	(Z)

(Z) Less than one-half of 1 percent.

[1]See table 3 for a comparison of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, Schedule B export numbers, and TSUSA import numbers.
[2]See note in table 1 for definition of net shipments.
[3]Prior to 1980, value of shipments were not collected.
[4]Source: Bureau of the Census report, EM 546, U.S. Exports.
[5]These values were derived by use of adjustment factors to exclude freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in moving goods to the point of export. This adjustment is made to convert the values to an approximation of the producers' value of exported goods. Current adjustment factors are based on data for 1981 which are published in Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products, M81(AS)-5, appendix B. The adjustment factor for this report is 0.9731.
[6]Source: Bureau of the Census report, IM 145-X, U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports.
[7]Quantity for imports for consumption is listed in content pound (C. lb.).
[8]This dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States, plus U.S. import duties.
[9]Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total of net shipments plus imports.

Table 3. COMPARISON OF SIC-BASED PRODUCT CODES WITH SCHEDULE B EXPORT NUMBERS, AND TSUSA IMPORT NUMBERS: 1984

Product code	Product description	Export number[1]	Product description	Import number[2]	Product description
33569 31 33569 33 33569 35 33569 39 33569 41 33991 71	Magnesium mill products	630.3560	Magnesium: Wrought	628.5900	Magnesium: Wrought

[1]Source: Bureau of Census Foreign Trade Report 1978 edition, Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States (1982 Supplement).
[2]Source: United States International Trade Commission report Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982), USITC Publication 1011.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

Scope of Survey. This survey covers firms engaged in the manufacture of magnesium mill products in the United States.

Survey of Methodology. The statistics in this publication were collected by mail on Bureau of the Census annual Form MA33G, Magnesium Mill Products. The survey panel includes all known producers of magnesium mill products, approximately seven companies.

Reliability of Data. Survey error may result from several sources: (1) inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey; (2) response errors; (3) definitional difficulties; (4) differences in the interpretation of questions; (5) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained; and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is due to imputing data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data which fail logic edits. Missing figures are imputed based on yearly movements shown by reporting firms. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are footnoted.

The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is not precisely known, but is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data, however, increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

Revisions to Previous Period Data. Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected data from respondents, including the receipt of late reports for which imputations were made as described above. Figures which have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published figures are indicated by footnotes.

Adjustment for Price Change. All dollar figures included in this publication are in current dollars; i.e., they have not been adjusted for price change.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Quantity and Value of Shipments. —The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable sales to unaffiliated customers; i.e., the value includes an appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded. For this report, shipments represent the quantity produced prior to further fabrication.

Receipts. Represent the weight of products received during the year. Also included is the weight of products received under toll arrangements even though title/ownership of the product may remain with the shipper.

Net Shipments. Shipments of magnesium mill products by producing mills less receipts of mill products by such mills.

Magnesium Mill Products. Includes extruded sticks, rolled and extruded billet (including forging stock), rod and bar, and other extrusions; plate, sheet, and strip, and powder.

Definitions. The product detail for this survey is defined according to standard nomenclature for this industry.

COMPARISON OF EXPORT, IMPORT, AND DOMESTIC OUTPUT DATA

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used for domestic output and the statistical export and import commodity classifications were developed independently. This results in considerable difficulty in comparing the three types of data for many commodity areas. The domestic output classification is based on type of industry; on the other hand, the export and import classification system is more materials oriented. Aside from the differences in the basic commodity classifications, there are additional problems involving import data, since there are a substantial number of imported commodities which are not produced in the United States or which are produced only in very small quantities and which, therefore, have no comparable domestic output classification. The relationships shown in this report should be considered only as approximations, since, in addition to the problems mentioned above, there are also the following problems affecting the comparability of the three sets of data.

Valuation. There are different methods of valuation for the three types of data:

- *Domestic Output*—Valued at the point of production. It includes the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, exclusive of freight charges and excise taxes.

- *Exports*—Valued at the point of exportation. It includes the selling price, or cost if not sold, and inland freight, insurance and other charges to the export point.

  Estimated producers' values of exports have also been developed. These values more closely approximate the values reported for domestic output because they exclude freight, insurance, and other charges applied from the producing plant to the export point.

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- *Imports* — Valued at the first port of entry in the United States. It includes c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), duty, and other charges to the import point.

Duplication in Quantity and Value of Output. Because producers' shipments of some commodities may be used as materials for incorporation into other commodities, combinations of data for such commodities may contain a certain amount of duplication. Thus, percentages of exports to output or imports to apparent consumption (output plus imports minus exports) at four-digit or broader levels may be understated. Where duplication is known to be substantial, the output data are appropriately noted in the table.

Low-Value Export and Import Transactions. Detailed commodity information is not included for individual import shipments valued at not more than $250 or for individual export shipments valued at not more than $500. This is believed to have only negligible effects on the statistics for the bulk of the commodities.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Not Specified by Kind. The value of manufacturers' shipments at the four-digit industry level often includes a small amount which is not distributed among the individual five-digit product classes. Export and import percentages at the more detailed levels might, therefore, be slightly overstated.

Time Lag Between Output and Exports. There will be a lag between the time a commodity is produced or shipped by the producer and the time it is actually exported, especially when intermediaries (wholesalers, exporters, etc.) are involved. Ordinarily, this type of discrepancy is insignificant in annual figures.

"Direct" vs "Total" Commodity Exports and Imports. Export and import data do not include materials which are incorporated into other more finished products and exported or imported in finished form. Thus, by showing only direct exports and imports, the relation of exports to output and imports to apparent consumption for intermediate products is considerably understated.

Used Commodities. With a few exceptions, used or rebuilt commodities are classified in the same import or export codes as is new merchandise. Percentages are thus overstated to the extent that used or rebuilt products are significant in trade.

Geographic Area of Coverage. Import and export data reflect the movement of merchandise into and out of U.S. foreign trade zones, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on magnesium mill products have been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1942. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library. A list of these libraries may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census regional offices:

Office	Telephone
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The Bureau of the Census publishes the following related reports:

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CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone Number
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To order a Census Bureau publication	Customer Service (DUSD)	(301) 763-4100
Industry and Trade Administration	James Kennedy	(202) 377-0575

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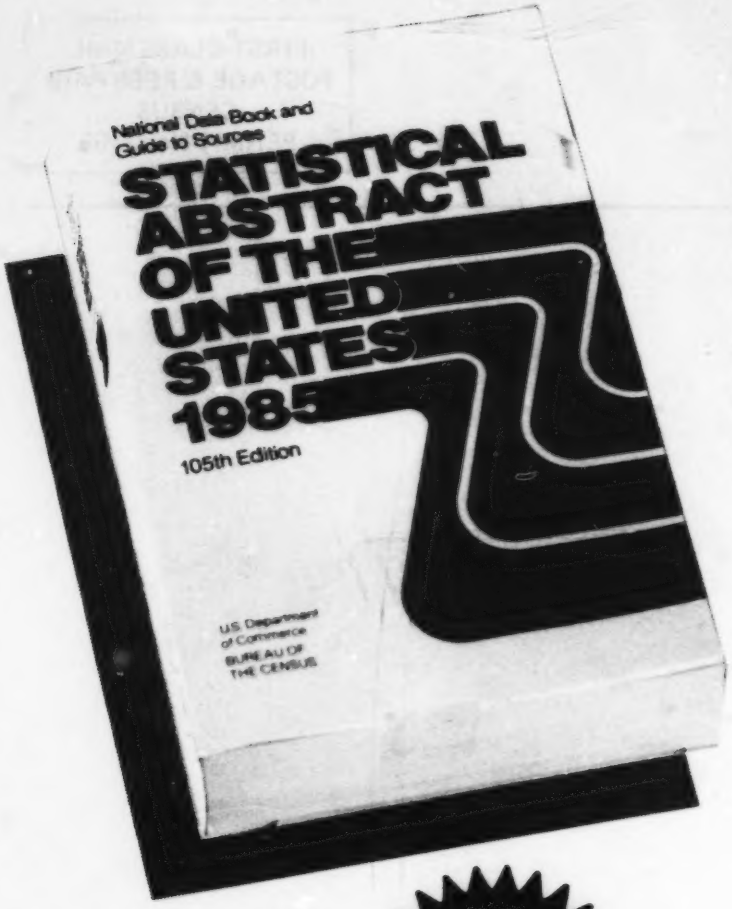
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